

SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH
COLLEGE OF MEDICINE AND HEALTH SCIENCES
UNIVERSITY OF GONDER

Assessment of the Prevalence and the Factors Associated with
Physical Violence to Spouses against Married Women of
Reproductive Age group in Yilmana Densa Woreda

By Mastewal Kerebih (BSc)

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By Mastewal Kerebih (BSc)

Approved by the Examining Board

Head, School of Public Health

Ato Gashaw Andargie (BSc, MPH)

Advisor

Examiner

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List of Abbreviations

AHAPCO	-	Amhara HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Office
CI	-	Confidence Interval
EDHS	-	Ethiopian Demographic and Health Survey
HEWs	-	Health Extension Workers
HIV	-	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IEC	-	Information Education Communication
IPV	-	Intimate Partner Violence
OR	-	Odds Ratio
RPO	-	Research and Publication Office
SNNPR	-	Southern Nations Nationalities Peoples Region
SPSS	-	Statistical Packages for Social Sciences
US	-	United States
VAW	-	Violence Against Women

Abstract

Back ground: Increasingly domestic violence is being recognized as an important public health concern. Information about women's health in the third world countries has seen relatively scarce and until recently available information tended to focus on the most negative indication of women's health status.

Objective: To assess the prevalence, the factors associated and the health consequences of physical violence to intimate partner against married women of reproductive age group.

Method: A quantitative and qualitative study was conducted in Yilmana Densa Woreda between September, 2007 to April, 2008 involving married women for the quantitative part and abused women for the qualitative part. Structured questionnaire was prepared for the quantitative part and an in-depth interview was carried out with purposively selected subjects. SPSS version 12 statistical package was used for data entry and analysis and the qualitative part was recorded, transcribed in to Amharic and fully translated to English and analyzed descriptively. A total of 836 married women and 10 abused women were involved.

Result: The quantitative study revealed that the life time and the last three months prevalence of physical violence to intimate partner was 33.3% and 9.0% respectively. The most frequently observed types of physical violence was slapping or hitting with fist and kicking or hitting with leg. The out comes of physical violence was ranged from small laceration to abortion. The study also shown that having history of parental spousal abuse than don't have (AOR= 2.59, 95%CI= 1.88, 3.59), and spouses having other wife than don't have (AOR= 1.89, 95%CI= 1.28, 2.81) were the most triggering factors to increase the magnitude of physical violence against married women. On the other hand presence of confidant have strong protective effect for violence (AOR= 0.55, 95%CI= 0.35, 0.88 respectively). The result of the in-depth interview revealed that economic reasons, initiation of marriage by family, husband's alcohol consumption and family interference were the most triggering factors.

Conclusion: The life time prevalence and last three months prevalence of physical violence to intimate partner was higher and continuing. It is suggested that education and creation of awareness to the community through IEC, women's access to

education and empowerment, promotion of marriage initiated by self, encouraging the community especially the husbands to have one wife and gender equity are recommended.

1. Introduction

Violence against women, in its various forms is endemic in communities and countries around the world, cutting across class, race, age, religious and national boundaries (1). According to the United Nations Declaration, VAW includes any act of gender based violence that results in physical, sexual, psychological suffering to women, including threats or such acts, as coercion or durable deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life (2).

Over the past 25 years, there is a recognition of gender-based violence of its under reporting and high prevalence and increased acknowledgement that it can affect women at any stage of their lives and can occur in various forms that may involve physical, psychological, sexual and or economic abuse. Violence against women is a crucial violation of human right to liberty and freedom from fear, and is now recognized as a priority public health and human right issue (3).

One of the most common forms of violence against women is that performed by a husband or an intimate male partner. Intimate partner violence refers to any behavior with in an intimate relationship that causes physical, psychological or sexual harm to those in the relationship (4).

Gender based violence includes a series of harmful behaviors directed at women and girls because of their sex, including wife abuse, sexual assault, dowry-related murder, marital rape, selective malnourishment of female children, forced prostitution, female genital mutilation and sexual abuse of female children (5).

Information about women's health in the third world countries has seen relatively scarce and until recently available information tended to focus on the most negative indication of women's health status, that is, the maternal mortality rate. The safe mother hood initiative represents a first step forward focusing more on the health of women to induce the full range of women's reproductive health needs (6, 7).

Statistics paint a horrifying picture of the social and health consequences of violence against women. Violence against women is a major cause of death and disability for women 16-44 years of age (8). It is a serious cause of death and incapacity among women of reproductive age as cancer and a greater cause of ill health than traffic accidents and malaria combined (9).

Violence against women hinders women's participation in development projects and lessens their contribution to social and economic development (10). Women's organization around the world has long drawn attention to violence against women and to intimate partner violence in particular. Through their efforts, violence against women has now become an issue of international concern (11).

Around the world at least one woman in every three has been beaten, coerced in to sex, or otherwise abused in her life time. Most often the abuser is a member of her own family (12). Studies in Ethiopia have also shown that about one-half to two-third of women experience one or other forms of intimate partner abuse at least once in their life time (13-15).

In Ethiopia, in order to provide effective and appropriate intervention, more information is needed on the dimension and context of the problem. These problems have to bring in to light women's critical position and this position has to impinge on every aspect of national development, policy planning, research and studies, development and implementation of intervention activities at all levels and in all sectors have to search for ways and means of including the women's dimension and of assuring their participation in the nation's economic, social and political activities (16).

Since there is lack of information on the dimensions and context of the problem here in Ethiopia and since the existence of family violence in every cultures and its timely

relevance in maternal and child health in the health policy (17) has made this paper to be important.

For this reason this study is investigated to provide valuable information on the magnitude, the factors associated and the health consequences of physical violence to intimate partner against married women in the Woreda.

2. Literature Review

2.1. World wide magnitude of physical violence

Violence against women has gained increasing international attention since the ratification of the United Nations Declaration on the elimination of violence against women in 1993 (18). However there has been an uneven response to violence against women as a health problem from country to country. Gender-based violence causes physical and psychological harm including homicide and suicide and on going health problem, it reduces women's autonomy and destroys their qualities of life, it affects their ability to care for themselves and their families, and it diminishes their productivity in under society and in the process of development. (19).

National and international estimates of the incidence and prevalence of domestic violence vary from study to study due to variations in definitions of interpersonal violence, differences in sample sizes and whether high risk groups are included or not, differences in what and how those surveyed remember events, including variations in the time frame used and so on (20).

Many cultures hold that men have the right to control their wives' behavior and those women who challenge that right even by asking for house hold money or expressing the needs of children may be punished. In countries as different as Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, studies found that violence is frequently viewed as physical chastiment, the husband's right to "correct" an erring wife. Justifications frequently evolve from gender norms about the proper roles and responsibilities of men and women (12). The demographic and health survey (EDHS) also reported that 85% of women believe a husband is justified in beating his wife for at least one reason (21).

In 1992, National random sample of Peninsular Malaysia, comprising 713 women and 508 men over 15 years of age, showed that 39% of women were physically

beaten by a partner and 15% of the adults consider that wife is accepted beatings (22). Another study conducted in 1989 in San Salvador using children as key informants, reported that 57% of wives were beaten by their husbands (23).

The most common act of violence experienced by women was being slapped by their partner, from 9% in Japan to 52% in Provincial Peru. Being struck with a fist followed this, for which these two settings again represented the extremes (2% and 42% respectively). In places, between 11% and 21% of women reported being hit by a partner with his fist (24).

A study done in Nicaragua among women of child bearing age showed from the over all sample, 40% reported having experienced physical violence by a current or former partner at some point in lives. The life time prevalence of violence varied from 8% among dating women to 52% among ever married women of child bearing age (25).

Violence is also wide spread in Sub-Saharan Africa; surveys conducted in the region showed that 46% of Ugandan women, 60% Of Tanzanian women, 42% of Kenyan women and 40% Zambian women reported regular physical abuse (26).

In 48 population-based surveys from around the world, between 10% and 69% of women reported being physically assaulted by an intimate male partner at some point in lives (27).

2.2. Factors that perpetuate physical violence against women

The exact cause of gender violence lacks refinement the results of several recent cross-cultural studies suggest that hierarchal gender relation-perpetuated through gender socializations and the socioeconomic inequalities of society are integrally related to violence against women (28). Two cross-cultural studies suggest that gender roles, especially definition of masculinity linked to dominance, toughness or male honor are highly correlated with violence against women (29).

A population based survey of 2702 women of reproductive age and from 28 In-depth interviews of abused women conducted during 2000-01 in Bangladesh shown that dowry or other demands in marriage and history of abuse of husband's mother by his father increased the risk of violence (30).

A study conducted between 1999 and 2001 in Benin, Ethiopia, Malawi, Mali, Rwanda, Uganda and Zimbabwe showed the justification of wife beating. Nonetheless, the proportion of respondents who agreed with the statement ranged from 12% in Zimbabwe to 65% in Ethiopia among women and 6% in Malawi to 44% in Ethiopia among men. With few exceptions, the justification for wife beating was also relatively lower for refusing sexual relations among the scenarios presented. Neglecting the children was the most common reason agreed to by both women and men for justifying wife beating, followed by going out without informing husbands and arguing back with the husband (31).

World wide studies identify a consistent list of events that are said to “trigger” violence. These include: not obeying her husband, talking back, not having food ready on time, failing to care adequately for the children or home, questioning him about money or girlfriends, going somewhere without his permission, refusing him sex, or expressing suspicions of infidelity. All of these constitute transgression of gender norms (12).

Some theories of causation link such factors in the family as unemployment, socioeconomic status, stress and alcohol use to wife abuse. Other factors, such as culture, education and the status of women, have been cited (32). Social support plays a protective role in partner perpetrated violence. Studies done in US suggest that women who felt they had an emotionally supportive network of friends and family were less likely to report moderate or severe violence from their male partners (33).

2.3. Consequences of physical violence

The effect of violence can be devastating to women, reproductive health as well as to other aspects of her physical and mental well being (34). The World Bank has calculated that gender-based violence is as heavy as health burden for women aged 15-44 as that posed by HIV, tuberculosis, infection during child birth, cancer and heart disease (26). The negative consequences of abuse extend beyond women's sexual and reproductive health to their overall health, the welfare of their children, and even the economic and social fabric of nations (12).

Based on several surveys around the world, half of the women who die from homicides are killed by their current or former husbands or partners. Women are killed by people they know and die from guns violence, beatings and burns, among numerous other forms of abuse (35). A study conducted in Sao Paulo, Brazil, reported that 13% of deaths of women of reproductive age were homicides, of which 60% were committed by victims' partners (36).

2.4. Ethiopian situation

A study done in Gondar zuria Woreda showed that women who ever experienced physical, sexual and psychological abuse were 50.8%. The prevalence of physical violence was found to be 32.2%, while that of forced sex and physical intimidation amounted to 19.2% and 35.7% respectively. Regarding the triggering factors, 31.5 % of physically violated women mentioned disagreements and verbal exchanges, 22.8% excessive alcohol consumption, 16.6% poverty, 11% jealousy, 9.8% partners engaging in love with other women, 5.3% faults by women themselves, 2.8% male superiority and 2.5% male illiteracy while 3.9% did not know the reason (14).

A study done in Meskan and Mareko district, southern Ethiopia found out the overall prevalence of physical violence on married women was 45% and 9.7% in their life

time and last three months respectively. The type of physical violence most frequently observed was slapping or hitting a woman with a fist, kicking with leg, and hitting with stick or iron bar. The outcomes of the physical violence ranged from small laceration to permanent damages (37).

Knowing the extent and reasons for justification of partner violence in a particular setting is important. Hence understanding the underlying factors associated with partner physical violence may be fundamental for designing effective program to address the issue.

Additionally, this study, thus aim to assess the prevalence, the factors associated and the health consequences of physical violence to intimate partner against women of reproductive age group in Yilmana Densa Woreda. This study is needed to identify the factors that may need urgent and prompt public health intervention in the region and the final report is important to give base line information about the woreda for planners, leaders, policy makers and the community at large.

3. Objectives

3.1 General Objective

- ❖ To assess the magnitude, the factors and the health consequences of physical violence to spouses against married women of reproductive age group in Yilmana Densa Woreda.

3.2 Specific Objectives

- ❖ To determine the prevalence of life time and last three months physical violence to spouses against married women of reproductive age group.
- ❖ To identify the factors associated with physical violence to spouses against married women of reproductive age group.
- ❖ To assess the health consequences of physical violence to spouses against married women of reproductive age group.

4. Methods and materials

4.1 Study Area

The study was conducted in Yilmana Densa Woreda, which is one of the 140 Woredas in the Amhara National Regional State. The main town is Adet which is located 42 km. far away from the regional state Bahir Dar with a total population of 288,505 according to a 2006/2007 estimates. The Woreda is composed of 33 peasant associations and 3 urban kebeles. The total number of reproductive age groups is 68,953. The study covered 11 peasant associations and one urban kebele which have a total population of 103,039 and 20,607 households respectively (38).

4.2 Study Design

A community based cross sectional study was conducted to assess the prevalence, the factors and the health consequences of physical violence to spouses against married women of reproductive age group from September, 2007 to April 2008 in Yilmana Densa Woreda, West Gojjam. The study used both quantitative and qualitative (in-depth interview) methods. The study included qualitative study since violence is a sensitive issue, in order to get an insight about the issue and support the results of the quantitative study.

4.3 Source Population

The source population for this study was all married women of reproductive age group found in the woreda, residing in three urban kebeles and 33 peasant associations. The abused women were found from the woreda justice office.

4.4 Study Population

Married women of reproductive age group residing in one urban kebele and 11 rural peasant associations with an inclusion criteria of a women living with a partner at least for the last three months, and during the study period were included in the study.

4.5 Sample size Determination

The study used a single population proportion determinant formula to determine the sample size. The study considered 45% prevalence of physical violence obtained from a community based study in Meskan and Mareko district (SNNPR) in 1996 (37) at a 95% certainty and a maximum discrepancy of $\pm 5\%$ between the samples and the underlying population. An additional 10% was added to compensate for non response rate. A total of 836 married women were needed using the formula:

$$n = Z^2 pq / w^2 \quad \text{where } n = \text{sample size} = \frac{(Z_{\alpha/2})^2 p (1-p)}{d^2}$$

$$\frac{(Z_{\alpha/2})^2 p (1-p)}{d^2}$$

$$P = 0.45 \text{ (45\%)}$$

$$q = 0.55 \text{ (55\%)}$$

$$d = 0.05 \text{ (5\%)}$$

$$Z_{\alpha/2} = 1.96$$

Adding 10% for non response rate

$$(1.96)^2 \times 0.45 \times 0.55 / (0.05)^2 = 418$$

The study used a multi stage sampling procedure, a design effect of 2 was used and a total of 836 sample sizes were included.

4.6 Sampling Procedure

A multi stage sampling procedure was employed starting from the woreda to the household that used simple random sampling to select the study sites (urban kebeles and peasant associations) and systematic sampling to identify house holds as a sampling unit to get married women. Since it was possible to get the household number in each urban and rural Kebeles from the Woreda health office, households were selected systematically after determining the sampling interval according to the dwellers' household size. The first household was selected randomly (Annex1).

4.7 Data collection Procedure

A questionnaire was designed according to the local culture and norm, prepared first in English and translated to Amharic and was back translated to English language in order to ensure its consistency. Training was given for 12 data collectors and 2 supervisors. Special emphasis was given for some questions which needed careful attention and on how to maintain privacy of the respondents during interviewing. The questionnaire was pre-tested in kebeles not selected for the study and some modifications were made based on the findings. Data was collected using the structured and pre-tested questionnaire on all married women living in the selected house holds. Regular daily supervision of the data collectors and checking for the completeness and accuracy of data was made by the supervisors and principal investigator.

An in-depth interview was conducted in villages which were not selected for the study to help in designing the questionnaire and to look for sensitive issues. Purposive sampling was used in selection of study participants and abused women were selected to provide important insight in to the causes of violence and impact with interventions. The in-depth interview participants were recruited from the Woreda justice office and interview was conducted by the principal investigator and recorded

by tape recorder. Respondents were interviewed until saturation of information about the issue. An interview guide was developed that contained a list of questions that were supposed to be explored for the purpose of the study.

4.8 Data Analysis

Quantitative data was entered, cleaned and processed by SPSS version 12. Analysis of the association for selected exposure variables was done with outcome variables. Descriptive, frequencies, bivariate and multivariate logistic regression techniques were used in the analysis. The result was presented using appropriate absolute numbers, percentages, Odds ratio and confidence interval. Recorded and reported discussions of the in-depth interview were first transcribed completely to Amharic and fully translated to English and were analyzed descriptively.

4.9 Variables

4.9.1 Dependent variables

The dependent variables in this study were the presence of physical violence against married women during their life time and in the last three months duration of the interview.

4.9.2 Independent variables

Socio demographics including age of women, age of husband, residence, occupation of wife, occupation of husband, educational status of women and husband, religion, ethnicity, and other behavioral factors like alcohol intake and chat chewing by both women and husband, presence of confidant and social support were included. Other independent variables interviewed were presence of physical violence in parents of

origin, attitude of married women towards the presence of physical violence against women and initiation of marriage.

4.10 Ethical consideration

Domestic violence was a very sensitive issue raising a lot of ethical concerns. Ethical clearance was obtained from the RPO of University of Gondar. The officials at different level in the region and Woreda were communicated through a formal letter written from the school of public health, University of Gondar. Informed verbal consent was obtained from the study participants after a brief explanation of the objective of the study and the benefits as well as the harms. Participant's privacy and confidentiality was maintained by excluding names as identifications in the questionnaire.

4.11 Operational definition

Reproductive age - The age which includes age from 15-49

Married women - A women living with a partner at least for the last three months, and during the study period

IPV - A form of violence against woman where a woman is abused by her husband or spouse.

Physical violence - Any form of violence performed on women resulted in physical harm.

Battering- - Physical abuse of a woman by a husband which occurs frequently

Presence of emotional support - Presence of a person who supports you about your needs

Presence of confidant - Presence of a person to whom you confined or talk to about yourself or your problem

Parental spousal abuse - Presence of physical violence in the parents of the respondents

Life time - The time interval between the dates of current marriage till the date of data collection.

Economic problem- Questioning about money (lack of decision making power and dependency)

5. Results

1. Socio-demographic characteristics on married women and their spouses.

Out of a total of 20,607 households existing in the study area, 836 (4.1%) were visited during the survey and 100% response rate was maintained.

Out of the 836 respondents, 793 (94.9%) were from rural peasant associations while 43 (5.1%) were residents of Adet town. The mean age of married women at the time of marriage was 13.13 with a standard deviation (SD) of ± 4.27 . The mean age of married women during the survey was 29.6 with a standard deviation (SD) of ± 7.7 years. Nearly 721 (86.2%) women were below the age of 40 years, and 115 (13.8%) were 40 years and above. The majority, 820 (98.1%) of women were Orthodox Christian and all the respondents were from Amhara ethnic group. Nearly 697 (83.4%) women were not educated and 794 (95.0%) were house wives; the remaining 16.6% were daily laborer or engaged in other activities. (Table 1)

The mean age of the spouses was 37.8 years with a standard deviation (SD) of ± 9.8 years. The majority of the spouses, which is 721 (86.2%), were below age 50 years. Most of the spouses, which is 720 (86.1%) were farmers and the rest 116 (13.9%) were daily laborer, merchant and government employee. Four hundred and five (48.4%) of the spouses were illiterate, 316 (37.8%) were able to read and write and the rest 115 (13.6%) were elementary and above. (Table 2)

Table1. Socio demographic characteristics of married women, Yilmana Densa Woreda, 2007.

Characteristics (n=836)		Number	Percentage
Age	15-19	54	6.5
	20-29	383	45.8
	30-39	283	33.9
	40-49	116	13.9
Residence			
	Rural	793	94.9
	Urban	43	5.1
Educational status			
	Illiterate	697	83.4
	Able to read and write	78	9.3
	Elementary (1-6)	19	2.3
	High school (7-12)	25	3.0
	High school and above	17	2.0
Occupation			
	Housewife	794	95.0
	Daily laborer	19	2.3
	Merchant	13	1.6
	Government employee	10	1.2
Religion			
	Orthodox Christian	820	98.1
	Muslim	16	1.9

Table2. Socio-demographic characteristics of respondent's husband, Yilmana Densa woreda, 2007.

Characteristics (n=836)	Number	Percentage
Age		
20-29	148	17.7
30-39	336	40.2
40-49	237	28.3
50-59	88	10.5
60+	27	3.2
Occupation		
Farmer	720	86.1
Daily laborer	55	6.6
Merchant	33	3.9
Government employee	28	3.3
Educational status		
Illiterate	405	48.4
Able to read and write	316	37.8
Elementary	37	4.4
High school	56	6.7
High school and above	22	2.6

2. Prevalence of physically abused married women in their life time and in the last three months of time, Yilmana Densa Woreda, 2007.

Of the total 836 married women, 278 (33.3%) and 75 (9.0%) were physically abused during their life time and in the last three months of time respectively. The age distribution of physically abused married women, in their lives was higher among the age group between 40 and 49 and in the last three months, it was higher in the age group between 30-39 years which is 47(40.5%) and 35 (12.4%) respectively. The number of physically abused married women in their life time

was higher in the rural community which is 268 (33.8%), but in the last three months it was higher in the urban community that is 6 (14%). Educationally, illiterate and those able to read and write married women were more physically abused in their life time which is 242 (34.7%) and 25 (32.1%) respectively and those women who were elementary school that is 3 (15.8%) were more victims of physical violence in the last three months. The life time prevalence and the last three months prevalence were higher among daily laborers which is 11 (57.9%) and 6 (31.6%) respectively. The Muslims were more physically abused in their life time and in the last three months which is 6 (37.5%) and 2 (12.5%) respectively. (Table3)

Table3. Prevalence of physical violence on married women in their life time and in the last three months, by their specific socio-demographic characteristics, Yilmana Densa, 2007.

Characters		Life time Prevalence Cases (%)	Three months Prevalence Cases (%)	Total
Age	15-19	10 (18.5)	4 (7.4)	54
	20-29	117 (30.5)	27 (7.0)	383
	30-39	104 (36.7)	35 (12.4)	283
	40-49	47 (40.5)	9 (7.8)	116
Residence				
	Rural	268 (33.8)	69 (8.7)	793
	Urban	10 (23.3)	6 (14.0)	43
Education				
	Illiterate	242 (34.7)	62 (8.9)	697
	Able to read and write	25 (32.1)	10 (12.8)	78
	Elementary (1-6)	4 (21.1)	3 (15.8)	19
	High school (7-12)	5 (20.0)	- (-)	25
	High school and above	2 (11.8)	- (-)	17
Occupation				
	Housewife	261 (32.9)	65 (8.2)	794
	Daily laborer	11 (57.9)	6 (31.6)	19
	Merchant	5 (38.5)	4 (30.8)	13
	Government employee	1 (10.0)	- (-)	10
Religion				
	Orthodox Christian	272 (33.2)	73 (8.9)	820
	Muslim	6 (37.5)	2 (12.5)	16
Total		278 (33.3)	75 (9.0)	836

3. Types of physical violence in married women, Yilmana Densa Woreda, 2007.

Out of the physically abused married women in their life time and in the last three months which is 278 (33.3%) and 75 (9.0%) respectively, 124 (44.6%) of the life time and 41 (54.7%) of the last three months physically abused married women were slapped or hit with fist. Similarly 62 (22.3%) and 13 (17.3%) of the life time and the last three months physically abused women were kicked or hit with leg. Forty six (16.5%) of the life time and 13 (17.3%) of the last three months victims of physical violence were slashed with thin stick. Moreover, 27 (9.7%) of the life time and 8 (10.7%) of he three months physically abused married women were hit or beaten with stick or iron bar. Nineteen (6.8%) of the life time victims have had something thrown at. (Table4)

Table4. Types of physical violence in married women abused in their life time and in the last three months, Yilmana Densa Woreda, 2007.

Types of physical abuse	Life time prevalence (n=278) Cases (%)	3 months prevalence (n=75) cases (%)
1. Slashed or hit with fist	124 (44.6)	41 (54.7)
2. Kicked or hit with leg	62 (22.3)	13 (17.3)
3. Slashed with thin stick	46 (16.5)	13 (17.3)
4. Hit or beaten with stick Or iron bar	27 (9.7)	8 (10.7)
5. Something thrown at	19 (6.8)	- (-)
6. Knife or gun was used	- (-)	- (-)

4. Out comes of physically abused married women in their life time and in the last three months, Yilmana Densa woreda, 2007.

Out of the 278 and 75 physically abused married women in their life time and in the last three months, 140 (50.4%) and 36 (48.0) reported small lacerations respectively. Seventy four (26.6%) of physically abused women had acquired swelling on the face or other area in their life time and 19 (25.3%) in the last three months, 24 (8.6%) had had fractures or dislocations in their life time and 5 (6.7%) in the last three months. Five (2.0%) had reported to have broken tooth or extraction in their life time and 2 (2.7%) in the last three months. One (0.4%) had abortion due to husband perpetuated physical violence in their life time. The rest 32 (11.5%) and 13 (17.3%) had no any laceration in their life time and in the last three months respectively. (Table5)

Table5. Out comes of physical violence in physically abused women in their life time and in the last three months, Yilmana Densa Woreda, 2007.

Outcomes of physical violence	Life time (N=278) Cases (%)	Last three months (N=75) Cases (%)
1. Small laceration	140 (50.4)	36 (48.0)
2. Swelling on the face/other area	74 (26.6)	19 (25.3)
3. Fractures and dislocation	24 (8.6)	5 (6.7)
4. Tooth extraction/broken teeth	5 (2.0)	2 (2.7)
5. Abortion	1 (0.4)	- (-)
6. No laceration	32 (11.5)	13 (17.3)

Frequency of physical violence of married women in their life time and in the last three months.

Out of the 278 physically abused women in their life time, 7 (2.5%) of the women were physically abused from daily to twice a week, 39 (14.0%) were physically abused from once in a day to once in every three months and the remaining 232 (83.4%) were physically abused occasionally.

Out of the 75 physically abused married women in the last three months, 60 (80%) were physically abused once, 12 (16%) abused two to three times and the remaining 3 (4%) were physically abused greater than three times in the last three months.

5. Reported causes of physical violence against married women, Yilmana Densa Woreda.

Out of the 836 married women, 423 (50.6%) have reported to have a conflict with their spouses in their life time and 278 (65.7%) of the conflict had resulted to physical violence.

The reported causes of physical violence among abused married women were; eighty (28.8%) economical problem, 75 (27.0%) alcoholic husband, 67 (24.1%) not obeying their spouses properly, 41 (14.7%) having high tempered husband. Conflict initiated by relatives was also reported as a cause of physical violence in 34 (12.2%) of the physically abused women, spouses having other wife was other reported cause in 27 (9.7%), presence of unwanted marriage, going out side with out informing husband and neglecting children were reported in 18 (6.5%), 15 (5.4%) and 14 (5.0%) of the physically abused women respectively. Initiation of conflict by neighbor and husband's bad habit were also other reported causes of physical violence in 13 (4.7%) and 5 (1.8%) of the abused married women respectively.

Out of the 836 married women, 123 (14.7%) have reported to have conflict with their spouses in the last three months and 75 (60.9%) of the conflict had resulted to physical violence.

The reported causes of physical violence among abused married women were 27 (36%) economical problem, 12 (16%) not obeying husbands properly, alcoholic husband and husbands have other wife separately 9 (12%), high tempered husband 8 (10.7%) and similar results were obtained from causes like not wanted marriage, husband's bad habit and neglecting children which is 2 (2.7%). (Table6)

Table6. Reported causes of physical violence in physically abused married women in their life time and in the last three months, Yilmana Densa Woreda, 2007.

Reported causes	Life time (n=278) Number (%)	Last three months (n=75) Number (%)
1. Not wanted marriage	18 (6.5)	2 (2.7)
2. Alcoholic husband	75 (27.0)	9 (12.0)
3. Husband has other wife	27 (9.7)	9 (12.0)
4. Economical problem	80 (28.8)	27 (36.0)
5. You don't obey your Husband properly	67 (24.1)	12 (16.0)
6. Initiated by relatives	34 (12.2)	3 (4.0)
7. Husband's bad habit (Cigarette, Chat)	5 (1.8)	2 (2.7)
8. Initiated by neighbors	13 (4.7)	1 (1.3)
9. High tempered husband	41 (14.7)	8 (10.7)
10. Neglecting children	14 (5.0)	2 (2.7)
11. Going out side without Informing husband	15 (5.4)	- (-)

Multiple responses are possible

6. Conflict resolution of physical violence in physically abused married women with their spouses in their life time and in the last three months time, Yilmana Densa Woreda, 2007.

Out of the 278 physically abused married women in their life time, 91 (32.7%) reported that the conflict was resolved by themselves followed by elderly people which is 71 (25.5%). Fifty four (19.4%) of physically abused women said the conflict was resolved by family. Another way of conflict resolution reported by the physically abused women was by their neighbor and their friends which are 38 (13.7%) and 14 (5.0%) respectively. Seven (2.5%) of the conflict was not resolved.

Out of the 75 physically abused married women in the last three months, 24 (32.0%) of the conflict was resolved by elderly people followed by family, themselves and neighbor which are 20 (26.7%), 15 (20.0%) and 9 (12.0%) respectively. Three (4.0%) of the conflict was not resolved. (Table7)

Table7. Conflict resolution of physical violence in physically abused married women with their spouses in their life time and in the last three months time, Yilmana Densa Woreda, 2007.

Conflict resolution	Life time (n=278) Cases (%)	Last three months (n=75) Cases (%)
1. Elderly people	71 (25.5)	24 (32.0)
2. Family initiated	54 (19.4)	20 (26.7)
3. Friend initiated	14 (5.0)	2 (2.7)
4. Parents	3 (1.1)	2 (2.7)
5. Neighbors	38 (13.7)	9 (12.0)
6. Yourselfes	91 (32.7)	15 (20.0)
7. Not resolved	7 (2.5)	3 (4.0)

Family initiated= Father and mother

Parents= Brothers, sisters, ankle, aunt, grandparents, Cousins

7. Physical violence in relation to socio-demographic characters and some selected factors.

Physically abused and non abused married women were compared on selected socio demographic characters and some selected factors. As shown in table10, parental spousal abuse in married women and table11, husbands having other wife showed significant association as a cause of physical violence against married women. In table10, presence of confidant showed significant protective effect.

Higher chances of being physically abused was observed in those women whose mothers were abused during their childhood than those whose mothers were not abused (AOR= 2.59, 95%CI= 1.88, 3.59). (Table10).

The chance of being physically abused was higher among married women whose spouses have other wife than those spouses didn't have other wife (AOR=1.89, 95%CI= 1.28, 2.81). (Table11). The chance of physical abuse was significantly lower among those women who have social confidant than those women who didn't have (AOR= 0.55, 95%CI= 0.35, 0.88 respectively). (Table10)

Even though the proportion of physically abused women were higher in women whose marriage was initiated by family and the odds of physically abused women were significantly higher for this group, the association disappeared after adjusting for selected socio demographic and other variables. Similarly, the proportion of physically abused women having emotional social support and the odds of physically abused women were significantly lower for this group, the association disappeared after adjusting for selected socio demographic and other variables. (Table10)

The chance of being physically abused was higher among women in the age group 30-39 and 40-49 than age group ranging from 20-29 (AOR= 2.38, 95%CI= 1.14, 4.99 and AOR= 2.66, 95%CI= 1.19, 5.93 respectively). Those women their occupation was daily laborer was more physically abused than those having other occupation

(AOR= 2.73, 95%CI= 1.07, 6.97) (Table8). The chance of physically abused was higher among those women whose spouses' age was 40-49 (AOR= 1.65, 95%CI= 1.05, 2.61) (Table9).

There was no association of physical violence in married women's age 20-29, place of residence, education, occupation (merchant and government employee) and religion (Table8) and women's alcohol intake, chat chewing, attitude of being battered and being pregnant (table10). Spousal age including 20-29, 30-39, 50-59 and 60+, occupation, education (table9) and husband's alcohol intake and chat chewing (table11) were not significantly associated. In both women's and husbands' educational status even though it is not significant the chance of being battered was decreased along with the trend.

Table8. Comparison of physically abused and non abused married women in their life time, Yilmana Densa Woreda, 2007. (n=836)

Characters	Abused (%)	Non abused (%)	Crude OR (95%CI)	Adjusted OR (95%CI)
Age 15-19	10 (18.5)	44 (81.5)	1.00a	1.00a
20-29	117(30.5)	266 (69.5)	1.94 (0.94, 3.98)	1.84 (0.88, 3.83)
30 -39	104 (36.7)	179 (63.3)	2.56 (1.23, 5.29) **	2.38 (1.14, 4.99) **
40-49	47 (40.5)	69 (59.5)	2.99 (1.37, 6.54) **	2.66 (1.19, 5.93) **
Residence				
Urban	10 (23.3)	33 (76.7)	1.00*	1.00*
Rural	268 (33.8)	525 (66.2)	1.68 (0.82, 3.47)	1.89 (0.79, 4.51)
Education				
Illiterate	242 (34.7)	455 (65.3)	1.00a	1.00a
Read and write	25 (32.1)	53 (67.9)	0.89 (0.54, 1.46)	0.94 (0.56, 1.58)
Elementary (1-6)	4 (21.1)	15 (78.9)	0.50 (0.16, 1.53)	0.56 (0.18, 1.74)
High school (7-12)	5 (20.0)	20 (80.0)	0.47 (0.17, 1.27)	0.56 (0.20, 1.53)
High school +	2 (11.8)	15 (88.2)	0.25 (0.06, 1.11)	0.55 (0.08, 3.71)
Occupation				
Housewife	261 (32.9)	533 (67.1)	1.00*	1.00*
Daily laborer	11 (57.9)	8 (42.1)	2.81 (1.12, 7.06) **	2.73 (1.07, 6.97) **
Merchant	5 (38.5)	8 (61.5)	1.28 (0.41, 3.94)	1.68 (0.48, 5.86)
Government emp.	1 (10.0)	9 (90.0)	0.23 (0.03, 1.80)	0.49 (0.04, 6.65)
Religion				
Muslim	6 (37.5)	10 (62.5)	1.00*	1.00*
Orth. Christian	272 (33.2)	548 (66.8)	1.21 (0.44, 3.36)	1.61 (0.48, 5.38)

1.00*= referent group 1.00a= referent for trend

Crude OR= Crude Odds Ratio **= Significance association

Table9. Comparison of physically abused and non abused married women in their life time by their spouses' socio-demographic characteristics, Yilmana Densa, 2007.

Characteristics	Abused (%)	Non abused (%)	Crude OR (95%CI)	Adjusted OR (95%CI)
Age				
20-29	40 (27.0)	108 (73.0)	1.00a	1.00a
30-39	104 (31.0)	232 (69.0)	1.20 (0.78, 1.85)	1.25 (0.81, 1.93)
40-49	91 (38.4)	146 (61.6)	1.63 (1.04, 2.56) **	1.65 (1.05, 2.61) **
50-59	32 (36.4)	56 (63.6)	1.42 (0.80, 2.52)	1.41 (0.79, 2.53)
60+	11 (40.7)	16 (59.3)	1.99 (0.86, 4.57)	1.93 (0.83, 4.47)
Occupation				
Farmer	237 (32.9)	483 (67.1)	1.00*	1.00*
Daily laborer	34 (43.6)	31 (56.4)	1.58 (0.91, 2.75)	1.63 (0.93, 2.86)
Merchant	11 (33.3)	22 (66.7)	1.02 (0.49, 2.14)	1.08 (0.51, 2.31)
Government emp.	6 (27.3)	16 (72.7)	0.56 (0.22, 1.39)	0.89 (0.29, 2.79)
Education				
Illiterate	142 (35.1)	263 (64.9)	1.00a	1.00a
Read and write	102 (32.3)	214 (67.7)	0.88 (0.65, 1.21)	0.91 (0.66, 1.25)
Elementary (1-6)	10 (27)	27 (73.0)	0.69 (0.32, 1.46)	0.72 (0.34, 1.55)
High school (7-12)	21 (37.5)	35 (62.5)	1.11 (0.62, 1.98)	1.21 (0.66, 2.20)
High school and above	3 (13.6)	19 (86.4)	0.29 (0.08, 1.01)	0.36 (0.08, 1.57)
1.00*= referent group 1.00a= referent for trend				
Crude OR= Crude Odds Ratio **= Significant association				

Table10. Comparison of physically abused and non abused married women in their life time, by some selected factors, Yilmana Densa Woreda, 2007. (n=836)

Factor	Abused (%)	Non abused (%)	Crude OR (95%CI)	Adjusted OR (95%CI)
Women's character				
Alcohol intake				
Yes	255 (33.2)	514 (66.8)	0.95 (0.56, 1.61)	0.74 (0.41, 1.31)
No	23 (34.3)	44 (65.7)	1.00*	1.00*
Chat chewing				
Yes	1 (11.1)	8 (88.9)	0.25 (0.03, 1.99)	0.21 (0.02, 1.85)
No	277 (33.5)	550 (66.2)	1.00*	1.00*
Initiation of marriage				
Family	261 (33.8)	512 (66.2)	1.38 (1.07, 1.98) **	1.47 (0.82, 2.67)
Self	17 (27.0)	46 (73.0)	1.00*	1.00*
Presence of social Support				
Yes	181 (30.7)	408 (69.3)	0.69 (0.50, 0.94) **	0.81 (0.53, 1.25)
No	97 (39.3)	150 (60.7)	1.00*	1.00*
Presence of private Support (confidant)				
Yes	200 (30.4)	457 (69.6)	0.57 (0.40, 0.79) **	0.55 (0.35, 0.88) **
No	78 (43.6)	101 (56.4)	1.00*	1.00*
Attitude of being battered				
Yes	147 (33.1)	297 (66.9)	0.98 (0.74, 1.32)	0.98 (0.73, 1.33)
No	131 (33.4)	261 (66.6)	1.00*	1.00*
Presence of parental Spousal abuse				
Yes	113 (46.5)	130 (53.5)	2.26 (1.66, 3.07) **	2.59 (1.88, 3.59) **
No	165 (27.8)	428 (72.2)	1.00*	1.00*
Pregnancy				
Yes	32 (37.6)	53 (62.4)	1.24 (0.78, 1.97)	1.46 (0.89, 2.37)
No	246 (32.8)	505 (67.2)	1.00*	1.00*

1.00*= referent group

Crude OR= Crude Odds Ratio

Adjusted OR= Adjusted Odds Ratio

**= Significant association

Table11. Comparison of physically abused and non abused married women in their life time, by some selected factors in their spouses', Yilmana Densa Woreda, 2007. (n=836)

Factor	Abused (%)	Non abused (%)	Crude OR (95%CI)	Adjusted OR (95%CI)
Spouses' character				
Alcohol intake				
Yes	272 (33.7)	534 (66.3)	2.03 (0.82, 5.04)	1.75 (0.57, 5.39)
No	6 (20.0)	24 (80.0)	1.00*	1.00*
Chat chewing				
Yes	2 (16.7)	10 (83.3)	0.39 (0.09, 1.83)	0.63 (0.09, 4.19)
No	276 (33.5)	548 (66.5)	1.00*	1.00*
Presence of other wife				
Yes	56 (45.9)	66 (54.1)	1.88 (1.27, 2.77) **	1.89 (1.28, 2.81) **
No	222 (31.1)	492 (68.9)	1.00*	1.00*

1.00*= referent group

Crude OR= Crude Odds Ratio

Adjusted OR= Adjusted Odds Ratio

**= significance

6. Results of the in-depth interview

Major findings of the in-depth interview

The major points of the interview was focusing on the status of women, initiation of marriage, attitude and experience of physical violence, the reasons and what must be done to control physical violence. Approximately all the interviewed women were declared that physical violence against women is a common phenomenon and part of their marriage lives.

Status of women

It was accepted and agreed that the status of women in the community is low. All the interviewed women believed the status of women in the social, economic and political areas has been minimal. Although some improvements were emerged to improve women's status, it was not far from the previous to alleviate the problem of violence against them. They said men were head of the family and women have no control over the resources and low decision making power regarding limitation of fertility. One respondent said that, "Once our creator creates us to be inferior for men and we must be obedient for our husbands, no matter whether we are educated or not."

Most of the respondents believed that it is a command for them to be confined in house hold work and caring for children. "But all husbands are not the same, now a days we see some couples they love and respect each other and no conflict at all mostly the youngsters." (A 42 years respondent)

Mostly women are economically dependent on men and had no control over in the economy, "Once a woman is married there is no option to where to go, the husband treat her as an object and even asking permission for going some where." (48 years old women)

It is known that there was protective cultural norm and culture which predisposes women to physical violence. For instance, while a husband and a woman is going some where for social purpose even going on the side of the husband is considered by him as equality and initiate conflict rather, “running in to the ‘majet/guada’ during conflict is good because a husband is not entering in to ‘majet’ not to be considered as female and the women will be protected.” (35 years old woman)

Initiation of marriage

Three major types of initiation of marriage were mentioned. Marriage initiated by family/ ‘Shimagelie’, marriage initiated by self and ‘telefa’. In the first type of marriage families are initiator and responsible for the marriage and is legally acceptable. The third one is not common in this community.

Early marriage was said to be common when it is initiated by families and this was complemented by the quantitative study which showed the mean age of married women at the time of marriage was 13.13 years and was considered as one of the factors that may contribute for the initiation of conflict due to the lack of readiness in the psychological and physiological concern.

Attitude and experience of physical violence

Even though the type and degree of physical violence vary from family to family, almost all respondents believed that physical violence was mandatory and acceptable in the society. Besides it is believed that a husband is justified in correcting the wife’s behavior since no marriage was free from conflict. One respondent said that, “Egir ena egir enquan yigachal enquan bal ena mist (feet of one person may hit each other while walking the same to conflict between husband and wife.)”

All the respondents mentioned the attitude of the society towards domestic physical violence against women as part of marriage, but their attitude towards the issue was different. For the majority of the respondents wife beating was acceptable and even expressed as, “Bal hono yemaymata demo bal yibalal? (What kind of husband is he if he doesn’t beat his wife?)” (33 years old woman). Moreover some considered beating as a sign of love. One said, “Those men who love their wives would beat them and women who recognize beating to be a symbol of love would even try to initiate it.” Another respondent said that, “conflict is obvious and part of our life the same is their beating, it is a spice in marriage life to increase love.”

Reasons for physical violence

As the type and degree of physical violence vary from family to family, the causes/reasons also vary. Several reasons were mentioned in connection with the occurrence of physical violence of which economic reason was the most frequently mentioned condition creating favorable ground for argument. It was mentioned that women in most families are house wives and men are participating in the income generating activities which creates power imbalance between them. Besides lack of communication and discussion about the needs of house hold commodities was observed which later creates conflict between husband and wife when a woman asks him money and a husband insists that she should have used the amount to give her in the previous time properly and he considered her as an extravagant.

Since a woman has no money at her hand to fulfill her house needs, she could ask repeatedly money, this will create conflict and she considered his behavior of drinking alcohol and the argument will continue and the husband beat her.

One respondent said that, “we passed 16 years with in marriage and we loved each other up to this day, my husband was not beating me only verbal assault, but he started to drink alcohol and going to the town and have another wife (‘shermuta’

(prostitute) surprisingly he bring her to my home and asked me to share property and his mother also liked the new one and interfere with our marriage.”

Most of the respondents mentioned the problem of initiation of marriage by family. They expressed since the marriage was initiated by family and a husband gave dowry for the marriage he considered as he is buying her by his money and he believed that he can do what he liked upon her.

The second most consistently mentioned reason was drinking alcohol which would waste money and subsequently fail to provide enough money to his wife and give rise to disagreement and arguments. Even though it is not significant and consistent with the regression analysis in the quantitative study, it is still the second cause of physical violence next to economic problem in the frequency distribution table (Table6).

“My husband has bad behavior he consume little food and drink more alcohol mixing ‘tella’ and ‘katikala’ (local arekie) and started to consider all minor things which were not considered by him while not drinking; even he quarrel with me and beat me due to our children.” (42 year respondent)

Another cause of physical violence was interference of family within marriage. Mostly a man married a woman and brings her to his parent’s locality to be neighbor. He may try to please and keep good relation ship with his parents and his wife, but his parents especially the mother started to give comment about her and the husband will become unhappy.

“Most parents would like to be helped by their children especially the son because he ploughed the land and cultivated for them. Besides they always wish a good wife to their son and become suspicious while she go some where and even about the preparation of food and caring for children.”

What must be done?

Most of the respondents commented that the role of the government and the culture of the community should be improved to alleviate the problem of violence against women. Education must be given and awareness should be created in all levels through different ways. Because most culture influence and aggravate violence against women. Discrimination between men and women started from childhood. Parents do not treat boys and girls equally. Girls are expected to help with the house work and have limited time for studying and playing. There is a saying in the community, “Set beguada wond bemeda (a man works outside but a woman in the kitchen)”. One respondent said, “I always become jealous by a marriage life in town, they love each other and decide equally. Sometimes I said ‘yetemare yigdelegne’ (I am very glad to be killed by an educated person)”

Additionally most of the women suggested that if they have access to education they can marry whom they love and like and the problem of conflict will be minimal, even some of the respondents accept their beatings as a normal phenomenon and they asked to suggest a solution they said, “Denkoro/yaltemare men yawukal (how can a person know if not educated?). And they said now a days our children will have a bright future because they have access to education and they know every thing which is helpful and harmful to them.”

The second most frequently suggested solution was the role of the government especially the police and justice office to control the problem of violence. But most of the beatings were hidden by the victims and the government should encourage the victims to report to the police and other government organizations. One respondent said that, “The condition is improved than previous, our husbands also started to correct their behavior and the woreda women’s affairs also tried to come to our locality and give education and encouragement for women in all forms of violence against women.”

In conclusion conflict were said to be inevitable in marriage due to a number of reasons, men being the common perpetrator in most instances. Economic reasons, initiation of marriage, alcohol use and family interference were said to be the most triggering factors. However, whether the conflict will grow in to physical violence depends on the way of handling the conflict, gender norms and socio economic status of the couples. Education of the community and creation of awareness, women empowerment, gender equality and implementation of the government rules were the suggested solutions to alleviate the problem of violence.

7. Discussion

The life time prevalence of physical violence among married women of reproductive age group was 33.3% which is consistent with a study done in Gonder Zuria woreda which reported that 32.2% of the women were battered regularly (14). While the prevalence of physical violence among married women in the last three months was 9.0% which is consistent with a study done in Meskan and Mareko district which reported that 9.7% of the women were battered for the last three months (37).

Though the finding of physical violence among married women is lower when compared to a community based study carried out in Meskan and Mareko district which showed that 45% of the woreda women have been beaten by a partner at least once in their life time (37) and still it is lower when compared to studies done in Tanzania from a multi country study which showed 47% (39). A national random sample of Peninsular Malaysia comprising 713 women and 508 men found that 39% of the women were battered (22).

A multi study by the international center for research on women (ICRW) found that 40% of Indian women interviewed reported physical violence (40). However it is quite higher when compared to a national study carried out in South Africa and Colombia which showed 13% and 19% respectively (11). The variation in the prevalence of physical intimate partner violence could happen among different countries. This may happen due to the inconsistencies in the way violence and abuse are defined, variation in the selection of study participants and the willingness of respondents to talk openly and honestly about experiences with violence.

Our finding of attitude of women being battered by a husband was found out that 53.1% of the women believed a husband is justified to beat his wife for at least one reason which is lower than the EDHS survey 2000 and a study conducted between 1999-2001 in different countries including Ethiopia revealed 85% and 65% of the women in Ethiopia respectively, admitted their beatings (21, 31). This may occur due

to the women's attitude of accepting the phenomenon as natural and this is the way a husband behaves.

The present figure of 33.3% is quite high and terrible when seen with the problem of underestimated prevalence of wife abuse as women have a tendency to minimize the episodes of violence, either due to self blame, shame, fear of husband or loyalty to their spouses. "We have always known that violence is part of women's lives" said Adeienne Germain, president of the international women's health coalition (17, 32, 41).

The type of violence most frequently observed in this study was slapping or hitting a woman with a fist and it is accounted for almost half of the abused women, and this is followed by kicking with leg and hitting with stick or iron bar. Although the figures are not quite the same as the study in Meskan and Mareko district, still the types mentioned are consistent. Even if it is difficult to compare directly with other studies, because of different forms of classifying physical violence for instance some classify as mild, moderate and severe and the others include verbal assault as a physical violence (42), but in this study it was not assumed as a physical abuse.

As indicated in the literature review the most common act of violence experienced by a women was being slapped by their partner from 9% in Japan to 52% in Provincial Peru, followed by being struck with a fist represented 2% and 42% respectively (43). This may be due to, most of the conflicts could happen accidentally and unplanned the use of other instruments is improbable rather which the abuser used favorably is his body parts especially hands and legs.

Other study done in Goldberg and Tomlonovich, in the US, have summarized that more than half of the subjects were threatened to be hit or pushed, one third had objects thrown at them or were kicked or threatened with harm and approximately one tenth were stabbed, whipped or threatened with being killed (44). In our study objects thrown at accounted for 6.8% and threatened with gun and stabbed were not

observed in this study. This may be due to the community's attitude in using gun and sharp instruments to fight with enemy in case of conflict, but in the usual relationship within the house hold it is not common.

This study has also shown that more than half of the women have experienced minor and serious somatic injuries in their life time. It is higher when it is compared to the women surveyed in Meskan and Mareko district which accounts about one quarter of the women (37) and a population based survey made in US, where physical violence was the leading cause of injury for women aged 20-34 years with a rate of 157/1000 women (32).

Somatic injuries reported among abused women in this study, included a range of 26.6%-50.4% of the abused women have acquired minor injuries like swelling on the face or other area and small lacerations which is higher when compared with a study done in Meskan and Mareko which is 20-45% and 0.4%- 8.6% of the abused women have had serious injuries like a repot of abortion, breaking of teeth and fractures and dislocations. When we compare these out comes of physical violence with others , a serious form of outcome which was not identified in this study was identified in a Meskan and Mareko survey that is 1.7% of blindness in the surveyed women. This could happen due to the emotionality of the husband and lack of self control at the time of conflict and not recognizing the bad outcomes.

The study found out that the prevalence of physically abused women between the age group 30-39 and 40-49 and spouses' age group 40-49 were higher than the other age groups, age by it self is an insufficient indicator of physical violence. Other socio demographic factors also were not found to be good indicators to identify physical violence among victims in married women. This study was consistent with a study done in Meskan and Mareko district by Dr. Negusse Deyessa which showed the influence of socio demographic factors to identify physical violence was minimal (37).

This study didn't find a significant difference between physically abused and non abused married women on the basis of place of residence, educational status, occupation and religion. This is consistent with a study done in Meskan and Mareko district and also consistent with a study done in Gonder Zuria regarding education of women (14, 37). This may be due to the influence from the community and the culture accustomed to be used by elders considering a husband as superior and justified to beat his wife which will not make any difference in case of residence, religion, occupation and education. Besides anything which is practiced out of the norms of the community due to these variables will be discouraged and those individuals might be influenced by the majority.

But in this study, even though it is not significant and supported by the results of regression analysis due to the limited number of educated women and husbands when compared with the total sample size, the chance of a woman being physically abused by a husband was decreased along the trend in both women's and spouses' educational status. This indicates that as a husband is educating more and more the chance of a woman being abused will decrease. Even though it is not consistent a population based survey conducted during 2000-01 in Bangladesh showed husband's education beyond the sixth grade had a protective effect (30).

Similarly this study didn't find the relationship between attitude of married women of being physically abused and physical violence. Studies have examined these potential factors, suggesting that witnessing parental spousal abuse in the family of origin makes women to tolerate the abuse through the changing of her attitude (45). An explanatory model by social constructivism, also suggest explanations, sanctions and demands from the social context over the family have a great importance in violent behaviors, but a likely explanation for the lack of effect in this study may be due to factors limited to the victim but not the perpetrator (46).

Our findings with regard to other social factors suggest that married women who chew chat and took alcohol were not associated to having physical abuse which is

consistent with a study in Meskan and Mareko district. This may be due to the cultural influence of chat chewing in the community and almost all the Christians are not using it and very limited number of female Muslims used. With regard to the women's alcohol intake practice in the community, women are not commonly used alcohol publicly rather they have it in their home mostly the local drink in which they are well adapted and not creating significant outcome.

Other findings seen in this research was the initiation of marriage by family has potential association to physical violence on the reverse marriage initiated by self was less likely to report physical violence. This may be due to the mutual love, respect to one another and coping with the interference or imposition from relatives and others.

This paper also found that the presence of confidant has significant potential protective effect to physical violence and is comparable to a study done in US, which showed women who have social confidant were less likely to be physically abused (23). This is the commonly asked question in the community in the study area which is a woman having respected families in race, economy and feared brothers or father is more protected than a woman having no confidant.

Parental spousal abuse in the family of origin was significantly associated with physical violence and is consistent with a study done in Gonder Zuria woreda and Meskan and Mareko district. Other study by Parker B and Schumacher's study also suggested that women whose mothers of origin were physically abused were more battered by their husbands than their counterparts. Another study done in Nicaragua showed that a history of domestic violence in either the wife's or the husband's family increases the risk of violence (25, 47). This may be due to the belief one have it since childhood while her father battered her mother and not asked for that and her mother accepting the beatings as a normal phenomena and continue with the same relationship. Consequently one started to think about the beating of wife by a husband as natural and this is a way a husband behaves.

In this study spouses having other wife was significantly associated with physical violence this may be due to economical problem which means a husband might lead two or more houses and they will become economically poor; besides a woman becomes jealous.

Spousal alcohol intake didn't show a significant association with physical violence against women and is not comparable with studies done in Gondar Zuria and Meskan and Mareko districts both suggested the positive association between alcohol intake and physical abuse. Spousal Chat intake also has no association with physical violence which is consistent with the Meskan and Mareko study (14, 37). As it is said in the habit of women in chat chewing, spouses are not commonly chewing chat in the community because most of the spouses are Christians and believe not religiously acceptable. In case of alcohol intake by husbands due to the long time use of alcohol and adaptation they may not be affected by its effect. Additionally Muslim spouses are not taking alcohol.

8. Limitation and Strength

Limitation

- ❖ Out come was depended only by the assessment of respondents' report.
- ❖ Under reporting of physical violence was recognized since the issue was sensitive.
- ❖ Comparison of our findings with other studies is less due to difference in the definitions of physical violence, variation in the selection of criteria of study participants and the willingness of respondents to talk openly and honestly about the issue.

Strength

- ❖ Familiarity of the investigator and the data collectors to the study area.
- ❖ The use of in depth interview to provide an insight about the issue.

9. Conclusion

As the findings of this study indicate the prevalence of life time prevalence and last three months prevalence of physical violence to intimate partner was 33.3% and 9.0% respectively and this indicates the continuation of violence through out their life time years are indeed troubling. Slapping or hitting a woman with a fist was the most common type of physical violence among married women. The outcome of the physical violence was ranged from small laceration to abortion. The study also shown that presence of parental spousal abuse in married women and partners having extra wife are the factors that contribute to the increase of physical violence against married women. Rather women having confidant have protective effect.

10. Recommendation

- ❖ To decrease and stop the prevalence of physical violence in the community, education should be given for the community and awareness through IEC about women's access to education in order to promote marriage initiated by self.
- ❖ Health promotion activities and encouraging the community to have one wife especially the spouses according to their permission of religious background.
- ❖ Women empowerment, strengthen women in leadership, decision making and increase women's access to control over economic resources.
- ❖ Gender equity and equality
- ❖ Strengthen the existing legislation and Implementation of government rules on wife beating.
- ❖ Encourage the victims to report to the legal bodies

Declaration

I the undersigned, senior MPH student declare that this thesis is my original work in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Public Health.

Name: -----

Signature: -----

Place of submission: School of Public Health, College of Medicine and Health Sciences, University of Gonder.

Date of submission: -----

This thesis work has been submitted for examination with my/our approval as university advisor (s).

Advisors

Name:

Signature:

1. -----

2. -----

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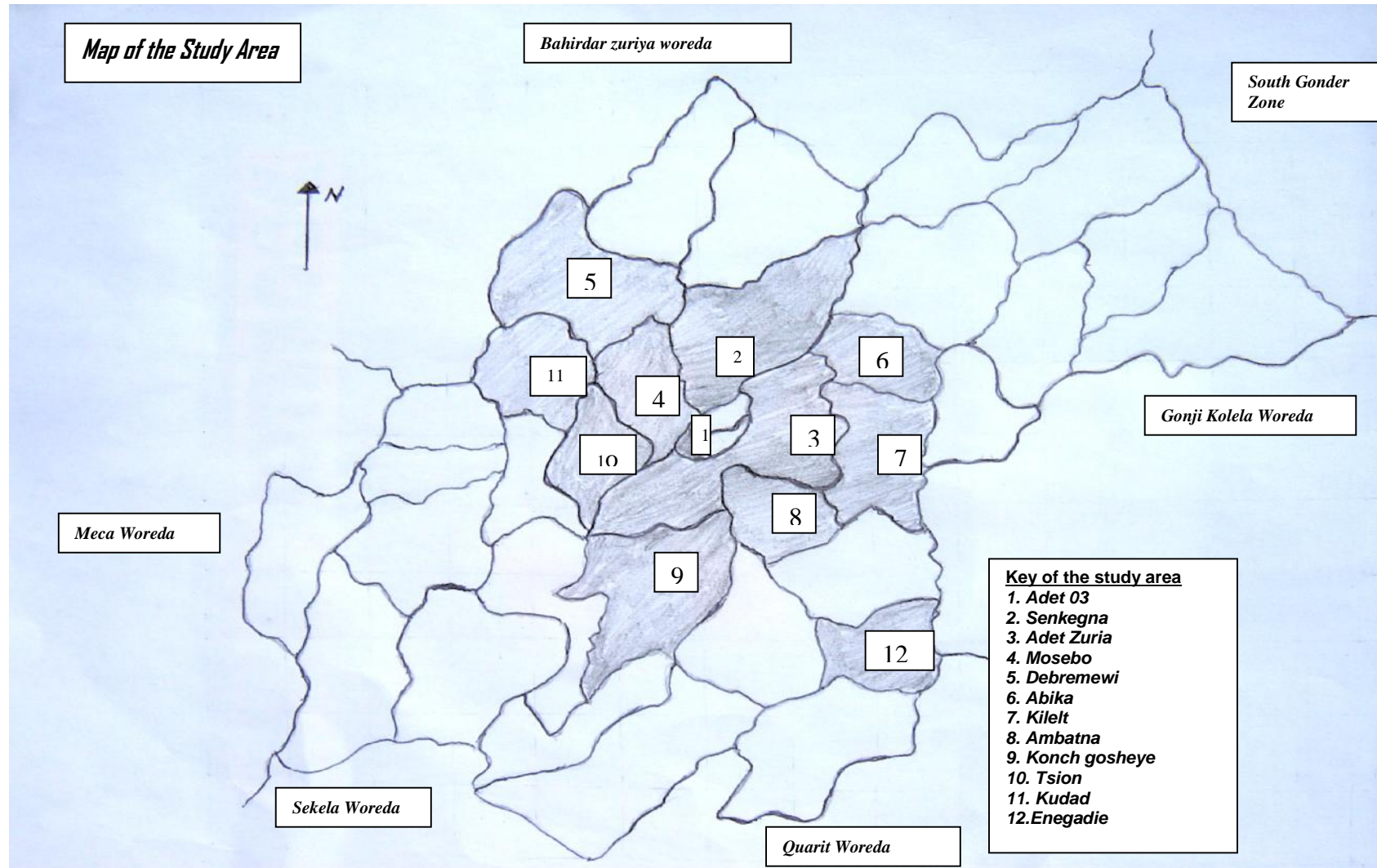
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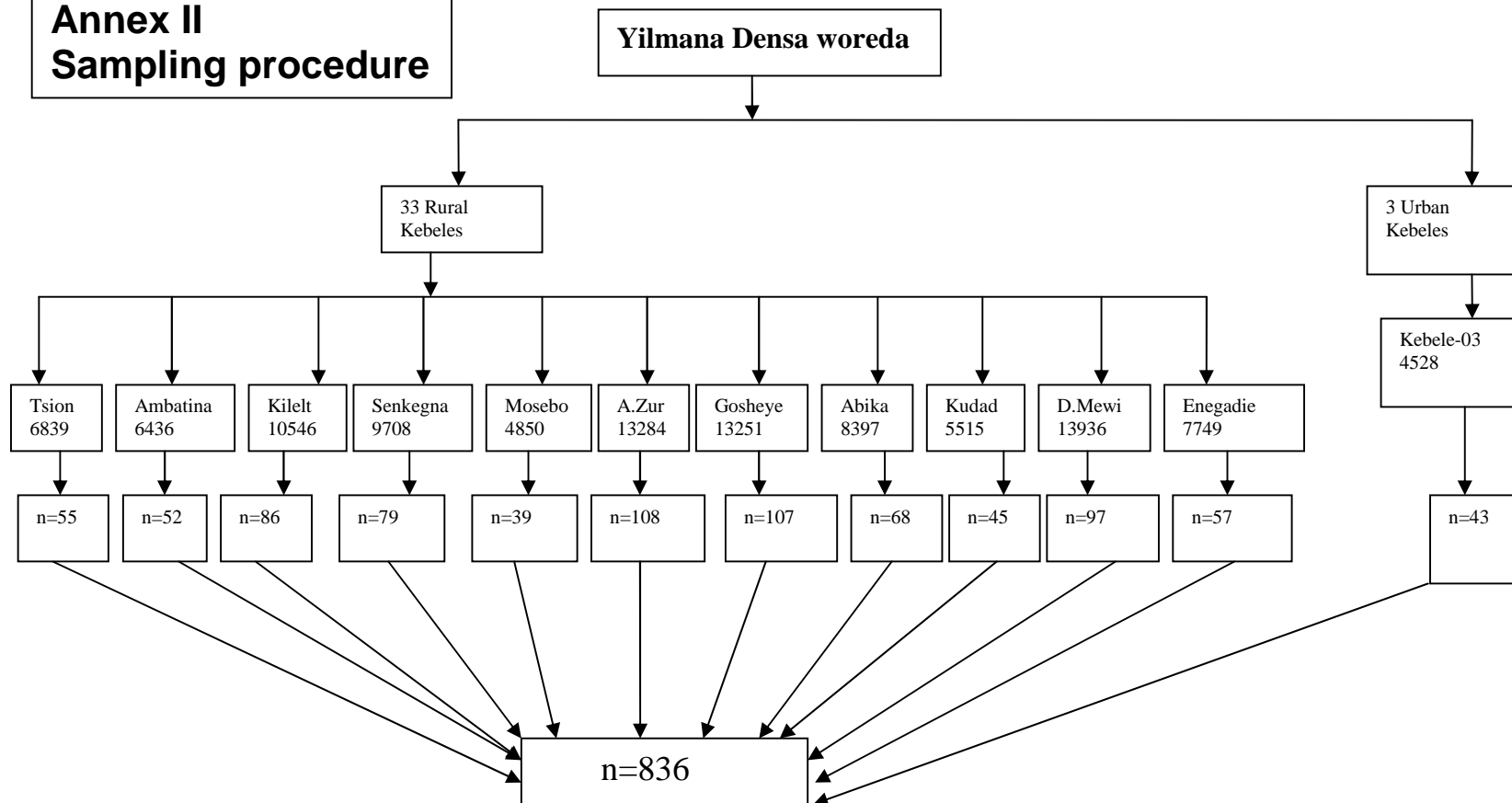
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Annex I



Annex II Sampling procedure



Annex III

A questionnaire prepared for the assessment of the prevalence and associated factors of physical intimate partner violence against married women of reproductive age group.

Yilmana Densa, 2007 Questionnaire

Introduction:

My name is -----I am a post graduate student in public health at Gonder University and am working at Adet health center. I am working with a research entitled assessment of the prevalence and the factors associated with physical intimate partner violence against married women of reproductive age group in Yilmana Densa Woreda. You have been selected to participate in this study. Your presence is very important. The purpose of this study is to learn from your experiences about family life and how couples manage problems arising in their relationship to maintain the cultural heritage. The findings of the study will be used for better planning and intervention of domestic violence against women in the country. Therefore, I am requesting you to respond genuinely. There are no right and wrong answers. The question includes very personal questions and difficult to talk about, but many women have found it useful to have opportunity to talk. Your response is completely confidential. However, your honest answers to these questions will help us better understand what people think, say and do about domestic violence. I would greatly appreciate your help in responding to these questions. The survey will take about one hour to respond.

A questionnaire prepared for the assessment of the prevalence and associated factors of physical intimate partner violence against married women of reproductive age group in Yilmana Densa Woreda.

Instruction: For multiple choice questions circle the answers in front, for short answers write on the space provided, thanks for cooperation.

1. Socio demographic data

No	Questions and filter	Alternative choices for responses	Code
101	How old are you?	() Year/Month	
102	Have you ever married?	1. Yes 2. No	
103	Age at marriage	() Year/ Month	
104	Place of residence	1. Urban 2. Rural	
105	What is your ethnicity?	1. Amhara 2. Oromo 3. Tigre 4. others	
106	What is your religion?	1. Orthodox Christian 2. Muslim 3. Protestant 4. Catholic 5. Others	

2. Family history

No.	Questions and filter	Alternative choices for responses																					
201	Educational status of women	1. Illiterate 2. Read and write 3. Elementary(1-6) 4. High school(7-12) 5. High school Graduate and above																					
202	Occupation of women	1. House wife 2. Daily laborer 3. Merchant 4. Privet employee 5. Government employee 6. Others																					
203	Family size (in numbers)	()																					
204	Are you pregnant currently?	1. Yes 2. No																					
205	If the answer to Q.204 is yes; how long is it?	()																					
206	Have you ever used substances like? 1. Alcohol 2. Chat 3. Cigarette 4. Others (Specify)	<table> <tr> <th colspan="2">Usually</th><th colspan="2">Sometimes</th></tr> <tr> <th>Yes</th><th>No</th><th>Yes</th><th>No</th></tr> <tr> <td>1</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>1</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>1</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> </table>	Usually		Sometimes		Yes	No	Yes	No	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	
Usually		Sometimes																					
Yes	No	Yes	No																				
1	2	1	2																				
1	2	1	2																				
1	2	1	2																				
207	Estimated age of husband	()																					
208	Husband's educational status	1. Illiterate 2. Read and write 3. Elementary(1-6)																					

No.	Questions and filter	Alternative choices for responses																					
		4. High school(7-12) 5. High school Graduate and above																					
209	Husband's occupation	1. Farmer 2. Daily laborer 3. Merchant 4. Privet employee 5. Government employee 6. Others																					
210	Does your husband have other wife?	1. Yes 2. No																					
211	If the answer to Q.210 is yes; how many (in number)	()																					
212	Does your husband use the following items 1. Alcohol 2. Chat 3. Cigarette 4. Others (Specify)	<table> <tr> <th colspan="2">Usually</th><th colspan="2">Sometimes</th></tr> <tr> <th>Yes</th><th>No</th><th>Yes</th><th>No</th></tr> <tr> <td>1</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>1</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>1</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> </table>	Usually		Sometimes		Yes	No	Yes	No	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	
Usually		Sometimes																					
Yes	No	Yes	No																				
1	2	1	2																				
1	2	1	2																				
1	2	1	2																				

3. Questions on physical violence

No.	Questions and filter	Alternative choices for responses	
301	How was your marriage initiated?	1. By family 2. By yourself 3. By others (specify).....	
302	Do you have a person emotionally or by other means that can	1. Yes 2. No	

No.	Questions and filter	Alternative choices for responses	
	support you?		
303	If the answer to Q.302 is yes; who was the supporter?	1. friend 2. Relative 3. Husband 4. Neighbors 5. Other (specify).....	
304	Is there any one in particular you can confide talk to about your self or your problem?	1. Yes 2. No	
305	If the answer to Q.304 is yes; who was the person?	1. friend 2. Relative 3. Husband 4. Neighbors 5. Other (specify).....	
306	During your child hood, have you seen your mother battered/	1. Yes 2. No	
307	Do you support that a women whether she is right or wrong to be battered by her husband?	1. Yes 2. No	
308	Have you seen conflict between you and your husband since your marriage?	1. Yes 2. No	
309	If the answer to Q.308 is yes; how frequent was the conflict?	1. Usually (daily to 2x/week) 2. Sometimes (1x/day to 1x/3 months) 3. Occasionally (less that the above)	

No.	Questions and filter	Alternative choices for responses																									
		4. Others (Specify)																									
310	If the answer to Q 308 is yes; what was the cause? 1. Not wanted marriage 2. Alcoholic husband 3. Husband has other wife 4. Economical problem 5. You don't obey your husband properly 6. Initiated by relatives 7. Husband's bad habit (cigarette, Chat) 8. Initiated by neighbor 9. High tempered husband 10.Neglecting children 11.Going outside without informing husband 12.Others specify.....	<table><tr><td>Yes</td><td>No</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr></table>	Yes	No	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	
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311	Since your marriage, has your husband battered you?	<table><tr><td>1. Yes</td></tr><tr><td>2. No</td></tr></table>	1. Yes	2. No																							
1. Yes																											
2. No																											
312	If the answer to Q 311 is yes; how frequent was it?	<table><tr><td>1. Usually (daily to 2x/week)</td></tr><tr><td>2. Sometimes (1x/day to 1x/3 months)</td></tr><tr><td>3. Occasionally (less than the above)</td></tr><tr><td>4. Others (Specify)</td></tr></table>	1. Usually (daily to 2x/week)	2. Sometimes (1x/day to 1x/3 months)	3. Occasionally (less than the above)	4. Others (Specify)																					
1. Usually (daily to 2x/week)																											
2. Sometimes (1x/day to 1x/3 months)																											
3. Occasionally (less than the above)																											
4. Others (Specify)																											
313	If the answer to Q.311 is yes; what was the outcome? 1. Small laceration or scar	<table><tr><td>Yes</td><td>No</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr></table>	Yes	No	1	2																					
Yes	No																										
1	2																										

No.	Questions and filter	Alternative choices for responses	
	2. Swelling on the face/other area 3. Fractures and dislocation 4. Tooth extraction/ broken 5. Blindness 6. Abortion	1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	
314	Has it been seen a conflict between you and your husband for the last three months?	1. Yes 2. No	
315	If the answer to Q.314 is yes; has your husband battered you?	1. Yes 2. No	
316	If the answer to Q.315 is yes; how frequent was it?	1. Usually (daily to 2x/week) 2. Sometimes (1x/day to 1x/3 months) 3. Occasionally (less than the above) 4. Others (Specify)	
317	If the answer to Q 314 is yes; have you got any injury?	1. Yes 2. No	
318	If the answer to Q.317 is yes; what was the outcome? 1. Small laceration or scar 2. Swelling on the face/other area 3. Fractures and dislocation 4. Tooth extraction/ broken 5. Blindness 6. Abortion	Yes No 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	

No.	Questions and filter	Alternative choices for responses				
319	<p>If the answer to Q.311 is yes; what type of violence or weapon was used?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Slapped or hit with fist 2. Kicked or hit with leg 3. Slashed with thin stick 4. Hit or beaten with stick/iron bar 5. Something thrown at 6. Knife or gun was used 7. Others specify..... 	<p>Life time</p> <p>Yes No</p> <p>1 2</p> <p>1 2</p> <p>1 2</p> <p>1 2</p> <p>1 2</p> <p>1 2</p> <p>1 2</p>	<p>last 3 months</p> <p>Yes No</p> <p>1 2</p> <p>1 2</p> <p>1 2</p> <p>1 2</p> <p>1 2</p> <p>1 2</p>			
320	Due to the conflict have you been separated?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No 				
321	If the answer to Q.320 is yes; where have you gone?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Your family of origin 2. Your neighbors 3. Your friends 4. Your husband's family 5. Others specify..... 				
322	<p>How was the conflict resolved?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Elderly people 2. family initiated 3. Friend initiated 4. Parents 5. Neighbors 6. Yourselfs 7. Still not resolved 8. Others specify..... 	<p>Yes</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>	<p>No</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p>			

THANKS FOR YOUR COOPERATION!

Annex IV

በወሊድ እድሜ ክልል በሚገኙ ያገቡ ሴቶች ላይ በባሎቻቸው/በትዳር ጓደኞቻቸው የሚደርሰውን አካላዊ ጥቃት ለማጥናት የተዘጋጀ መጠይቅ

ይልማና ዴንሳ ወረዳ 1999 ዓ.ም

መግቢያ:-

ስሜ ማስተዋል ቀረብህ ይባላል። በጎንደር ዩኒቨርሲቲ የድህረ ምረቃ ተማሪ ስሆን የምሰራውም በአዴት ጤና አጠባበቅ ጣቢያ ነው። በአሁኑ ሰዓት በይልማና ዴንሳ ወረዳ ውስጥ በሚገኙ በወሊድ ዕድሜ ክልል ውስጥ ባሉ ያገቡ ሴቶች ላይ በባሎቻቸው ወይም በትዳር ጓደኞቻቸው ምክንያት ስለሚደርስ ጥቃት ጥናት በማጥናት ላይ እገኛለሁ። ለዚህ ጥናት እርስዎ እጅግ በጣም አስፈላጊ እንደሆኑ እገምታለሁ። በመሆኑም በዚህ ጥናት እርስዎ ተሳታፊ እንዲሆኑ ተመርጠዋል። የዚህ ጥናት ዋነኛ ዓላማ በሴቶች ላይ በትዳር ጓደኞቻቸው የሚደርሰውን አካላዊ ጥቃት በመለየት የመፍትሄ ቅጣጫዎችን መጠቀም ነው። ቤተሰብ/ትዳር የአንድ ማህበረሰብ መሰረት መሆኑ ይታወቃል። ይህንን በጎ እሴት ለማቆየት በቤተሰብ ውስጥ ጥንዶች የሚያጋጥሟቸውን ችግሮች ምን እንደሚመስሉና እንዴት እንደሚፈቱት ከኑሮ ተሞክሮዎት እንዲያካፍሉኝ እፈልጋለሁ። ብዙ ሴቶች በባሎቻቸው በደል ይደርስባቸዋል እርስዎ የሚያካፍሉት ልምድና ተሞክሮ የሴቶችን የኑሮ ሁኔታ ለማሻሻል በዚህ ህይወት ውስጥ ያሉ በርካታ ሴቶችንና ቤተሰቦችን ህይወት ለመቀየር ይረዳል። ውጤቱም በቤተሰብ ውስጥ መልካም ግንኙነት እንዲሰፍን ማድረግ ብሎም ጤናማ ቤተሰብና ህብረተሰብ መመስረትና ማቆየት ነው። በዚህ አጋጣሚ ልገልጽልዎት የምደወው ስለሚሰጡት መልስ ትክክለኛነት ሊጨነቁ እንደማይገባ ነው፤ የሚሰጡትም መረጃ በሚስጥርነት የተጠበቀ ነው። ጥያቄዎቼ ከግል ህይወትዎ ጋር የተቆራኙ ሆነው ሊያገኝቸው ይችላሉ። ይሁንና በርካታ ሴቶች ይህንን አጋጣሚ ተጠቅመው ስለጉዳዩ መነጋገር ይፈልጋሉ። የእርስዎ ግልጽ የሆኑ መልሶች በሴቶች ላይ ስለሚደርሱ ጥቃቶች ሰፊ ግንዛቤ እንደሚያስጨብጥ አምናለሁ። ለቃለ መጠይቁ አንድ ሰዓት ያህል ሊያስፈልግ ይችላል። ለዚህ ቃለመጠይቅ ጊዜዎን ስለሰጡኝ አመሰግናለሁ።

በይልማና ዴንሣ ወረዳ በወሊድ የእድሜ ክልል ውስጥ በሚገኙ ያገቡ ሴቶች ላይ ሊደርስ ስለሚችል አካላዊ የጥቃት መጠን፣ መንስኤዎች እና ውጤቶች ለማወቅ የተዘጋጀ ቃለ መጠይቅ

ትዕዛዝ

ለምርጫ ጥያቄዎች መልሶችን ያክብቡ፣ ለአጫጭር መልሶች በተሰጠው ክፍት ቦታ ላይ በአጭሩ ይግለጹ። ስለትብብርዎ በቅድሚያ አመሰግናለሁ።

ሀ. ማኅበራዊ እና የስነ ህዝብ መረጃዎች

ተ.ቁ	ቃለ መጠይቅ	አማራጭ መልሶች	ምርመራ
101	እድሜዎ ስንት ነው?	() ወር/ዓ.ም	
102	ባለትዳር ነዎት?	1. አዎ 2. የለም	
103	ትዳር በጀመሩበት ሰዓት እድሜዎ ስንት ነበር?	() ወር/ዓ.ም	
104	መኖሪያ ቦታ	1. ከተማ 2. ገጠር	
105	ብሄርዎ ምንድን ነው?	1. አማራ 2. ኦሮሞ 3. ትግሬ 4. ሌላ ካለ ይጠቀስ -----	
106	ሃይማኖትዎ ምንድን ነው?	1. ኦሮቶዶክስ 2. እስልምና 3. ፕሮቴስታንት 4. ካቶሊክ 5. ሌላ ካለ ይጠቀስ -----	

ለ. የቤተሰብ መረጃ

ተ.ቁ	ቃለ መጠይቅ	አማራጭ መልሶች	ምርመራ
201	የትምህርት ደረጃ	1. ያልተማረ	

		2. ማንበብና መጻፍ የሚችል 3. 1ኛ ደረጃ የመጀመሪያ ሳይክል (1-4) 4. 1ኛ ደረጃ ሁለተኛ ሳይክል (5-8) 5. ሁለተኛ ደረጃን ያጠናቀቀና ከዚያ በላይ	
202	መደበኛ ሥራ	1. የቤት እመቤት 2. የጉልበት ሰራተኛ 3. ነጋዴ 4. በግል ድርጅት ተቀጥረው የሚሰሩ 5. የመንግስት ሠራተኛ 6. ሌላ ካለ ይጠቀስ -----	

ተ.ቁ	ቃለ መጠይቅ	አማራጭ መልሶች	ምርመራ																				
203	የቤተሰብ መጠን (በቁጥር)	()																					
204	ነፍሰጡር ነዎት?	1. አዎ 2. የለም																					
205	ለጥያቄ ቁጥር 204 መልስአዎ ከሆነ ምን ያህል ጊዜ ሆነዎት?	()																					
206	ከዚህ በታች የተዘረዘሩትን ነገሮች ተጠቅመው ያውቃሉ? 1. አልኮል 2. ጫት 3. ሲጋራ 4. ሌላ ካለ ይግለጽ -----	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">ሁልጊዜ</th><th colspan="2">አንድ አንድ ጊዜ</th></tr> <tr> <th>አዎ</th><th>የለም</th><th>አዎ</th><th>የለም</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>1</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>1</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	ሁልጊዜ		አንድ አንድ ጊዜ		አዎ	የለም	አዎ	የለም	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	
ሁልጊዜ		አንድ አንድ ጊዜ																					
አዎ	የለም	አዎ	የለም																				
1	2	1	2																				
1	2	1	2																				
1	2	1	2																				
207	የባለቤትዎ እድሜ በግምት ምን ያህል ይሆናል?	()																					
208	የባለቤትዎ የትምህርት ደረጃ	1. ያልተማረ 2. ማንበብና መጻፍ የሚችል 3. 1ኛ ደረጃ የመጀመሪያ ሳይክል (1-4) 4. 1ኛ ደረጃ ሁለተኛ ሳይክል (5-8) 5. ሁለተኛ ደረጃ (9-10) 6. ሁለተኛ ደረጃን ያጠናቀቀና ከዚያ በላይ																					

209	የባለቤትዎ ሥራ ምንድን ነው?	1. አርሶ አደር 2. የጉልበት ሰራተኛ 3. ነጋዴ 4. በግል ድርጅት ተቀጥረው የሚሰሩ 5. የመንግስት ሰራተኛ 6. ሌላ ካለ ይጠቀስ -----																					
210	ባለቤትዎ ከእርስዎ ሌላ ሚስት አላቸው?	1. አዎ 2. የለም																					
211	የጥያቄ ቁጥር 210 መልስ አዎ ከሆነ ስንት? (በቁጥር)	()																					
212	ባለቤትዎ ከዚህ በታች የተዘረዘሩት ነገሮች ይጠቀማሉ? 1. አልኮል 2. ጫት 3. ሲጋራ 4. ሌላ ካለ ይግለጹ-----	<table> <tr> <th colspan="2"><u>ሁልጊዜ</u></th><th colspan="2"><u>አንድ አንድ ጊዜ</u></th></tr> <tr> <th><u>አዎ</u></th><th><u>የለም</u></th><th><u>አዎ</u></th><th><u>የለም</u></th></tr> <tr> <td>1</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>1</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>1</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> </table>	<u>ሁልጊዜ</u>		<u>አንድ አንድ ጊዜ</u>		<u>አዎ</u>	<u>የለም</u>	<u>አዎ</u>	<u>የለም</u>	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	
<u>ሁልጊዜ</u>		<u>አንድ አንድ ጊዜ</u>																					
<u>አዎ</u>	<u>የለም</u>	<u>አዎ</u>	<u>የለም</u>																				
1	2	1	2																				
1	2	1	2																				
1	2	1	2																				

ሐ. አካላዊ ጥቃቶችን በተመለከተ

ተ.ቁ	ቃለ መጠይቅ	አማራጭ መልሶች	ምርመራ
301	መጀመሪያ ጋብቻዎን እንዴት ሊመሰርቱ ቻሉ?	1. በቤተሰብ ግፊት 2. በራስዎ ፍላጎት 3. በሌሎች ሰዎች ግፊት (ይግለጹ) ----- -----	
302	በሃሳብዎ ሆነ በሌላ መንገድ በቅርብ ሆኖ የሚደግፍዎ/የሚረዳዎ ሰው አለ?	1. አዎ 2. የለም	
303	ለጥያቄ ቁጥር 302 የተሰጠው መልስ አዎ ከሆነ ማን ነው?	1. ጓደኛ 2. ዘመድ 3. ባለቤትዎ 4. ጎረቤት 5. ሌላ ካለ ይጥቀሱ ----- --	
304	በተለይ ስራ ራስዎ ወይም ስለ ግል	1. አዎ	

ተ.ቁ	ቃለ መጠይቅ	አማራጭ መልሶች	ምርመራ
	ጉዳይዎ በቅርብ የሚያወያዩት ሰው አለ	2. የለም	
305	ለጥያቄ 304 መልስዎ አዎ ከሆነ የሚያማክሩክት ለማን ነው?	1. ጓደኛ 2. ለዘመድ 3. ለባለቤትዎ 4. ለጎረቤት 5. ሌላ ካለ ይጠቀስ ----- -----	
306	በህፃንነት ጊዜዎ ወላጅ አባትዎ በወላጅ እናትዎ ላይ ጥቃት ሲያደርሱ አይተው ያውቃሉ?	1. አዎ 2. የለም	
307	አንድ ሴት ትክክልም ትሁን ስህተት የግድ በባለቤቷ መቀጣት አለባት ብለው ያምናሉ?	1. አዎ 2. የለም	
308	ከባለቤትዎ ጋር ከተጋባችሁ ጀምሮ እስካሁን ድረስ በመካከላችሁ ግጭት ተፈጥሮ ያውቃል?	1. አዎ 2. የለም	
309	ለጥያቄ ቁጥር 308 መልስዎ አዎ ከሆነ ለምን ያህል ጊዜ?	1. ብዙ ጊዜ (በየቀኑ እስከ2x/ሳምንት) 2. አንዳንድ ጊዜ (1xበቀን እስከ1x3ወራት) 3. አልፎ አልፎ (ከላይ ከተጠቀሱት ባነሰ ጊዜ) 4. ሌላ ካለ ይጥቀሱ ----- --	

ተ.ቁ	ቃለ መጠይቅ	አማራጭ መልሶች	ምርመራ																								
		4. የጥርስ መውለቅ 5. አይነ ስውርነት 6. ውርጃ 7. ሌላ ካለ ይግለጹ ----- -----																									
314	ባለፉት 3 ወራት ውስጥ ከባለቤትዎ ጋር ተጋጭተው ያውቃሉ?	1. አዎ 2. የለም																									
315	ለጥያቄ ቁጥር 314 የሰጡት መልስ አዎ ከሆነ ባለቤትዎ ጥቃት አድርሰውበዎታል?	1. አዎ 2. የለም																									
316	የጥያቄ ቁጥር 315 መልስ አዎ ከሆነ ለምን ያህል ጊዜ?	1. ብዙ ጊዜ (በየቀኑ እስከ 2x/ሳምንት) 2. አንዳንድ ጊዜ (1xበቀን እስከ1x/3ወራት) 3. አልፎ አልፎ (ከላይ ከተጠቀሱት ባነሰ ጊዜ) 4. ሌላ ካለ ይጥቀሱ ----- --																									
317	የጥያቄ ቁጥር 316 መልስ አዎ ከሆነ የአካል ጉዳት አጋጥሞታል?	1. አዎ 2. የለም																									
318	የጥያቄ ቁጥር 317 መልስ አዎ ከሆነ ውጤቱ ምንድን ነበር?	1. መጠነኛ መጫጫር/ጠባሳ 2. በፊት ወይም በሌላ የሰውነት ክፍል ላይ እብጠት መኖር 3. የአጥንት ስብራት ወይም ውልቃት 4. የጥርስ መውለቅ 5. አይነስውርነት 6. ውርጃ 7. ሌላ ካለ ይግለጹ----- -----																									
319	የጥያቄ ቁጥር 311 መልስ አዎ ከሆነ ምን አይነት ጥቃትና መሳሪያ ተጠቅመው ነበር? 1. በጥፊ ወይም በክርን መምታታ 2. በርግጫ መምታት 3. በለበቅ መግረፍ/መምታት 4. በዱላ/በብረት በትር መምታት	<table> <tr> <th colspan="2"><u>ሁልጊዜ</u></th><th colspan="2"><u>ባለፉት 3 ወራት</u></th></tr> <tr> <th><u>አዎ</u></th><th><u>የለም</u></th><th><u>አዎ</u></th><th><u>የለም</u></th></tr> <tr> <td>1</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>1</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>1</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>1</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> </table>	<u>ሁልጊዜ</u>		<u>ባለፉት 3 ወራት</u>		<u>አዎ</u>	<u>የለም</u>	<u>አዎ</u>	<u>የለም</u>	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	
<u>ሁልጊዜ</u>		<u>ባለፉት 3 ወራት</u>																									
<u>አዎ</u>	<u>የለም</u>	<u>አዎ</u>	<u>የለም</u>																								
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1	2	1	2																								
1	2	1	2																								

Annex V

TOPIC GUIDE FOR IN-DEPTH INTERVIEW WITH VICTIMS

I. Warm-up and explanation (5minutes)

A. Introduction

1. Thanks for coming. My name is Mastewal Kerebih. I am a graduate student in Public health at Gonder University and am working at Adet health center.
2. Your presence is important. We are going to have interview and discussion. I will ask you very general and broad questions.

B. Purpose

1. We are aware that family is the building block of a society. I want to learn from your experiences about family life and how couples manage problems arising in this relationship to maintain this cultural heritage.
2. Many women are abused by their husbands. Your views and experiences will help many women and families living in similar situation. Consequently, your participation will contribute to our endeavor to promote good relationship between a husband and wife and, subsequently maintain healthy family and society.

C. Procedure

1. If you don't mind, I will record (audiotape) the discussion. The purpose is to ensure I don't miss anything you said. I want to ensure you that all of your comments will be confidential, used for research purpose only.
2. We have a lot of ground to cover, so I may change the subject or move ahead. Please stop me if you want to add something.

II. Main discussion-Domestic violence

- A. When and how did you meet your husband?
- B. How was your marriage life?
- C. What types of domestic violence happened to you?

- How?
- When?
- What were the causes?
- What followed? What happened next?

D. What do you understand by the term domestic violence?

- What comes first to your mind when I say domestic violence?
- Could you tell me all the acts that you regard as domestic violence?
- What are the important considerations for labeling: severity, context (time, place, soberness).
- How common is domestic violence in this community?

E. Who in the family most often commits violence (or experiences) it? What are your reasons for feeling that way?

G. Why do think domestic violence happens?

- What do you think some of the causes are?
- What predisposes women to domestic violence?
- What triggers male partners to be violent to their spouses?
- What is the role of cultural values and believes in the occurrence of domestic violence? Are there specific cultural elements which promote domestic violence/predispose women? Is there anything which safeguards women? Please tell me more about these.

H. Do you think domestic violence is an expected part of your marriage?

I. Do you think domestic violence is an acceptable part of marriage? What makes you say so?

J. What do you think should be done about domestic violence?

- What measures are there to manage domestic violence?
- Who should do what?
- What actions are being undertaken now? In what context?
- What would you do if you had the authority?

III. Closing

- Summarize the themes discussed before we end, do you have anything else you would like to say or ask? Anything you liked or disliked about this discussion?
- Do you suggest any body else whom you think to be knowledgeable to be interviewed?
- Thank you so much for sharing your views! Your insights have been very helpful!

Annex VI

በግል የሚደረግ ጠለቅ ያለ የቃለ መጠይቅ ነጥቦች መምሪያ በባሎቻቸው ጥቃት ለደረሰባቸው ሴቶች

1. የእንኳን ደህና መጡ ንግግርና ስለጥናቱ ማብራሪያ

ሀ. መግቢያ

ጥሪየን አክብረው በመምጣትዎ ከልብ አመሰግናለሁ። ስሜ ማስተዋል ቀረብህ ሲሆን በአዴት ጤና አጠባበቅ ጣቢያ በህክምና ስራ ላይ እገኛለሁ። በአሁኑ ሰዓት ደግሞ በጎንደር ዩኒቨርሲቲ በህብረተሰብ ጤና አጠባበቅ ትምህርት ክፍል የመጨረሻ ዓበት የድህረ ምረቃ ተጣሪ ነኝ።

የእርስዎ እዚህ መገኘት ለጥናቱ አስፈላጊ ነው። ለውይይቱ መነሻ የሚሆኑ ጠቅለልና ሰፊ ያሉ ጥያቄዎችን እሰነዝራለሁ።

ለ. ዓላማ

ቤተሰብ/ትዳር የአንድ ማህበረሰብ መሰረት እንደሆነ ይታወቃል። ይህንን በጎ እሴት ለማቆየት በቤተሰብ ውስጥ ጥንዶች የሚያጋጥሟቸው ችግሮች ምን እንደሚመስሉና እንዴት እንደሚፈቱት ከኑሮ ተሞክሮዎት እንዲያካፍሉኝ እፈልጋለሁ።

ብዙ ሴቶች በባሎቻቸው በደል ይደርስባቸዋል። እርስዎም የሚያካፍሉኝ ልምድና ተሞክሮ የሴቶችን የኑሮ ሁኔታ ለማሻሻልና በዚህ ህይወት ውስጥ ያሉ በርካታ ሴቶችንና ቤተሰቦችን ህይወት ለመቀየር ይረዳል። ውጤቱም በቤተሰብ ውስጥ መልካም ግንኙነት እንዲሰፍን ማድረግ ብሎም ጤናማ ቤተሰብና ህብረተሰብ መመስረትና ማቆየት ነው።

ሐ. አካሄድ

መልካም ፈቃድዎ ከሆነ ውይይቱን በቴፕ እቀዳለሁ። ዓላማውም የተነሱ ሃሳቦች እና ነጥቦች ሳይጻፉ እንዳያመልጡ ነው። ሁሉም አስተያየቶች በሚስጥር የሚጠበቁ ሲሆን ለምርምሩ ዓላማ ብቻ እንደሚያገለግሉ መግለጽ እወዳለሁ።

ብዙ የምንዳስሳቸው ነጥቦች ይኖራሉ። ስለሆነም ከአንድ ሃሳብ ወደሌላ ሃሳብ ውይይቱን ላሽጋግረው እችላለሁ። መጨመር የሚፈልጉት ነገር ካለ ግን በማንኛውም ሰዓት ሊያስቆሙኝ ይችላሉ።

2. ዋና መወያያ ርዕስ- የቤት ውስጥ ጥቃት

ሀ. ከባለቤትዎ ጋር መቼ እና የት ተገናኙ?

ለየትዳር ህይወትዎ ምን ይመስል ነበር?

ሐ. ምን ምን የቤት ውስጥ ጥቃት ደርሶብዎታል?

- እንዴት?
- መቼ?
- መንስኤዎቹ?
- ምን ተከተለ?

መ.የቤት ውስጥ/የሴቶች ጥቃት ስንል ምን ማለታችን ነው?

- ጥቃት ደርሷል አልደረሰም፤ይህ ጥቃት ነው አይደለም ለማለት የሚቻለው እንዴት ነው? ግንዛቤ ውስጥ የሚገቡ ነጥቦች አሉ? ካሉስ ምንድን ናቸው? የጥቃቱ ክብደት፣ ጥቃቱ የተከሰተበት ሁኔታ[ጊዜ ፣ ቦታ፣መጠጥ ከተወሰደ ወዘተ]
- የቤት ውስጥ ጥቃት በዚህ ማህበረሰብ ምን ያህል የተለመደ ነው?

ሠ.ብዙ ጊዜ በትዳር (ቤተሰብ) ውስጥ ጥቃት የሚፈጽመው ማን ነው? የሚፈጽምበትስ? እንዴት እንደዚህ ሊሉ ቻሉ?

ረ.የቤት ውስጥ ጥቃት በዚህ ማህበረሰብ ውስጥ አንድ ችግር ነው ብለው ያስባሉ? ከላይ የጠቀሷቸው አይነት በደሎች በብዙ ሴቶች ላይ ይደርሳሉ?

ሰ.የቤት ውስጥ ጥቃት ለምን የሚከሰት ይመስልዎታል?

- እስኪ ከመንስኤዎቹ/ምክንያቶቹ የተወሰኑትን ይጥቀሱልኝ?
- ሴቶችን ለጥቃት የሚዳርጉ ምክንያቶች ምንድን ናቸው?
- ወንዶች በሚስቶቻቸው ላይ በደል እንዲያደርሱ የሚዳርጓቸው ወይም የሚጋብዟቸው ምንድን ናቸው?

- በማህበረሰቡ ውስጥ ያሉ ወግ ባህልና እምነቶች የቤትን ውስጥ ጥቃት በተመለከተ ያላቸው ሚና ምንድን ነው? ሴቶችን በግልጽ ለበደል የሚዳርጉስ አሉ? በዝርዝር ይግለጹ

ሸ. የቤት ውስጥ ጥቃት በትዳር ውስጥ የሚጠበቅ/ሊከሰት የሚችል ነው ብለው ያስባሉ? እንዴት እንደዚህ ሊሉ ቻሉ?

ቀ.የቤት ውስጥ ጥቃት በትዳር ውስጥ ተቀባይነት አለው? እንዴት እንደዚህ ሊሉ ቻሉ?

በየቤት ውስጥ ጥቃትን በተመለከተ ምን መደረግ አለበት ብለው ያስባሉ?

- የቤት ውስጥ ጥቃትን ለመፍታት የሚያገለግሉ መንገዶች አሉ? ካሉ ምንድን ናቸው? ምን ምን መደረግ አለበት?
- አሁን የቤት ውስጥ ጥቃትን በተመለከተ ምን እየተደረገ ነው? በምን አይነት ሁኔታ?
- ስልጣኑና አቅሙ ቢኖርዎት ምን ያደርጋሉ?

3.መዝጊያ

- የተነሱ አንኳር ነጥቦችን ማውሳት
- መጠይቁን ከማጠናቀቃችን በፊት ሌላ መናገር ወይም መጠየቅ የሚፈልጉት ነገር ካለ ዕድል እስጥዎታለሁ። በዛሬ ውይይታችን ወቅት ያስደሰተዎት ወይም ያላስደሰተዎት ነገር አለ? ምንአልባት በዚህ ጥናት ቢሳተፉ ጥሩ ልምድ ሊያካፍሉ ይችላሉ የሚሉት ሰው ካለ ቢጠቁሙኝ?
- ቃለመጠይቁን ለማካሄድ ጊዜዎትን ሰውተው ስላደረጉልኝ ትብብር በጣም አመሰግናለሁ።የሰጧቸው ምልክታዎች ሁሉ በጣም ጠቃሚዎች ናቸው።